

sustain itself without having recourse, as heretofore, to the Treasury of the State for aid.—The amount of fines assessed the last year, for non-performance of militia duty, is more than sufficient to defray the expenses for the same time. The brief period from the enactment of the law, until the collectors were required to accomplish their duties under it, was not sufficient for them to complete their collections.—The outstanding fines of the past year, however, may be collected with those of the present, and thus a sum obtained sufficient to meet the expenses of both.

I cannot too strongly recommend to your care and encouragement, the volunteer troops of our Commonwealth.—They will lose nothing when compared with the troops of any other country. Their courage and efficiency as soldiers have been tested and established, and they have deservedly become favorites with the people. In cases of exigency, we must chiefly depend upon them to protect from injury and destruction our individual property, our national honor, and our political liberties.

Under the provisions of the act of 29th April, 1844, entitled "An act to reduce the State debt, and to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company," the question of a sale of the main line of improvements, submitted to a vote of the people at the election in October last, was decided in the affirmative. The requisite notice was given by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the commissioners named in the act, and they have proceeded so far in the performance of their duties as to advertise that the sale of the stock of the proposed company will commence, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th of January inst. The time has, therefore, not yet arrived when the practicability of disposing of these improvements, on the terms specified in the law, will be tested. I am not aware that any legislative proceedings on this subject are called for at the present time.

The proceedings of the commissioners named in the act of the 13th April, 1844, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the Delaware Canal Company," will appear from a report accompanying this message, setting forth their inability to dispose of the stock. It will be for the legislature to determine what further action, if any, on this subject, is necessary.

In my last annual message I informed the Legislature that in pursuance of the act of the 7th March, 1843, a charter had been issued to the Erie Canal Company, and possession given to it of that portion of the public improvements from the town of New Castle, to the harbor of Erie. On the 18th December last, the necessary proof having been laid before me, that the work had been completed, and was in actual use for the transportation of merchandise throughout its whole length, I directed, in conformity with the terms of the act, notice to be given to the superintendent of the line, to deliver the company possession of the Beaver Division, from the mouth of the Beaver river to New Castle.

The District Court of the city and county of Philadelphia, exercising a jurisdiction in all civil demands above the sum of one hundred dollars, will expire during the present session of the Legislature, by a limitation contained in the act creating it. This court, on which, from the nature of its jurisdiction, it necessarily devolves to determine the majority of the more important cases arising in that judicial district, has been laboriously engaged in the discharge of its duties, for a space of nearly ten years. The manner in which these duties have been performed, besides securing the confidence of the bar and the community, would seem to have produced the very general impression that this tribunal is indispensable to a due administration of the law in that city and county. I would, therefore, respectfully recommend the passage of an act continuing the court in its present form, and securing to it, in every proper manner, the services of faithful and able judges.

Fortunately for the Legislature and the people, the subject of the public printing, for a long time a topic of just complaint, on account of the unreasonable amount expended for that purpose, was put to rest during the last session, by allotting it to the lowest bidders, after the just precaution of exacting security for its faithful execution. The parties to whom it was given, fixed their own rates of compensation, and have no doubt made ample provision against all hazard of loss; and we may, therefore, hope that this item of the public expenditure will not be swelled to its usual alarming amount, by demands for extra compensation.

Before I conclude this communication, I will call your attention to a subject in which, I believe, the State of Pennsylvania has a deeper stake than in any other now pending, or likely to be brought, either before her own Legislature or the Legislature of the Union. I refer to the maintenance, in all substantial points, of the existing revenue laws of the Union, more generally known as the tariff laws. The great variety and complexity of interests in the different quarters of the Union, render the adjustment of any tariff sys-

tem, an extremely difficult and delicate undertaking. Could the people of every section of the Union, survey the entire circle of national interests, with a perfectly cool and unprejudiced eye, this difficulty and delicacy would almost entirely vanish. But while certain sections of the Union are wedded to certain notions, without regard to their foundation in reason and in truth, it will be almost impossible to expect from any body of men, assembled in Congress, a perfectly free and unprejudiced examination of this exciting question. We must deal with men and things, as we find them, and not as we would desire to have them. In a conflict where prejudice and self-interest bias the judgment, it behoves the representatives of every section, while they yield a due regard to the claims of others, to stand firmly by their own. I have, from year to year, in addressing communications to the Legislature, referred to this subject, not so much for the purpose of inducing action in the National Legislature, as to keep it before the citizens of this Commonwealth, to familiarize it in their minds, and to prepare them to unite in maintaining their own interests might be endangered. I was assailed when I first took this high ground in defence of the welfare of Pennsylvania, from various quarters, and denounced for advocating doctrines to which the majority of the people of this State were asserted to be opposed; but, regardless of these idle and futile assaults, I have reiterated the same sentiments, and have the satisfaction of knowing that, in the recent Presidential election, in which the tariff was believed to be involved, both political parties, nearly to a man, assumed the same positions I had taken, and advocated the same doctrines which I had endeavored to enforce upon the consideration of the Legislature. I advert to this matter now, not so much to justify myself, as to prove, whatever has been said to the contrary, that there is but one party on this question, in Pennsylvania, and that party is nearly the entire mass of her citizens. I hazard nothing in asserting that neither of the Presidential candidates could have hoped, for a moment, to get a majority of the votes in this State, had not his claims been based upon the assurance that he was friendly to the continuance of the present tariff laws, substantially as they stand.

The iron and coal interests in this State, great as they have been considered to be, are yet in their infancy.—Deposits of these minerals, scattered throughout almost every hill and valley in the Commonwealth, are exhaustless, and are so peculiarly distributed, in all quarters, as to create a direct interest on the part of nearly every citizen, in the development and encouragement of every system of policy which can render them available. The owners of the lands in which they are embedded, the agriculturalist who furnish the workmen with their supplies, the merchants, mechanics and artisans of all descriptions, look to these resources ultimately, as the great fountain from which State and individual prosperity must be derived. Here, it is believed, must be founded and sustained the great counterpoise to foreign importations of all species of iron, raw and manufactured, with which the whole American people are to be supplied. Here, too, is to be found a deposit of fuel for the family use of the poor, as well as for the more extensive use in the manufacturing purposes of the rich. Possessing such advantages, how can any rational man consent to relinquish, and forego them, to gratify the caprices of those who certainly mistake their own, and are incapable of appreciating the interests of others? We seek no unreasonable prohibitions: We ask not the protection of the government at the expense of the rights of our sister States, but we do ask, and we think we have a right to ask, that the system of encouraging and protecting the domestic interests of this country, the corner stone of which was laid in the act of Congress of 1st June, 1789, should not be abandoned without some more substantial reason than the empty notions of visionary theorists. We believe that the tariff law of 1842, now in force, making reasonable allowance for inaccuracies and inconsistency in its minute details, is founded in a spirit of compromise and fair dealing, equally just to the great national interests of the different sections of the Union. To disturb it now, except to correct its minor details, is to unsettle the whole system, to weaken its stability, and to destroy the confidence, at home and abroad, in the wisdom and consistency of the National Government, and to break down, now and forever, all hope of competing with foreign rivalry in the interests to which this law extends some cherishing protection. The great interests of Pennsylvania do not ask for additional protection, or for new safeguards; but, small as the discriminations are in their behalf, to let them remain as they are, with a certainty that they shall not be changed without substantial reasons, and the concurrence of the citizens of Pennsylvania.

There seems to be a disposition among some members of the National Legislature to interfere with this subject, and I think the present proper occasion for the Legislature of Pennsylvania to speak out in decided terms, and announce to those who represent the peo-

ple of this great Commonwealth, in the councils of the nation, what course it is expected by their constituents they will pursue. If the issue is to be distinctly made between the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania, and those of foreign nations, the sooner it is known the better; and I trust whenever such an issue is to be determined, every citizen of Pennsylvania, whether in office or out of office, will be found on the side of his country. For my own part, in such an emergency I shall not hesitate in resolving to take my stand on the same side where I have always been found; whenever this subject has been agitated.

It will afford me pleasure during the few remaining days of my administration, to co-operate with you in the adoption of any measures, which we mutually believe to be conducive to the public good. I do not doubt that we shall fully harmonize in opinion on this subject.

I have had frequent occasion to employ the veto power entrusted to the Executive, by the constitution, to arrest the success of measures which appeared to me fraught with evil; but, I have, on no occasion, resorted to this great power of preservation, until all other hope of rescue had failed. In such emergencies, I have appealed to it without scruple or reservation, and I have yet to learn that the acts defeated by its operation have been regretted by the people. Confederacies to thwart Executive recommendations; combinations to promote particular personal or political interests, have, it is true, clamored loudly against Executive tyranny, and imputed motives to me, which existed only in the imaginations of those whose objects were frustrated; but the vast body of the enlightened community has looked on, not only without murmuring, but with unequivocal commendation. I find abundant reason to be satisfied in this manifestation of popular opinion.

I retire from the cares and solicitude of office, with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction, and with a heart grateful to the honest and intelligent yeomanry of my native State, for the cordial and unflinching support which they have given me, in the midst of the worst difficulties it has been my fortune to encounter. On this support, I have steadfastly relied, as the guarantee that, come what might, Pennsylvania would speedily regain the confidence she had lost—prove to the world, the falsity of the reproach heaped on her integrity, and rise with renewed vigor, to run her race, from the temporary depression that had borne her down. My confidence has been realized; the day of her redemption is at hand, and every true-hearted Pennsylvanian must rejoice, to see her proud escutcheon purified from the only stain that had ever defaced it, since the landing of her founder upon the shores of the Delaware.

DAVID R. PORTER.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 8, 1845.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—A Son Murdered by a Father.—We learn from the Lynchburg Virginian, that a most horrid and aggravated murder was perpetrated on Christmas day in the village of Madison, on the Amherst side of the river from Lynchburg, by a father imbruing his hands in his own son's blood. It appears that the son, Edmund Manhone, between 23 and 25 years of age, with the remainder of the family, were sitting at the dinner table, when some very trivial dispute arose between him and his father, Blanks Manhone. The old man then stepped up behind his son with a large knife, (perhaps prepared for the purpose as it is understood he had often before threatened to commit the deed,) and stabbed his son through the breastbone to the heart. A large stream of blood immediately flowed out, and the unfortunate victim soon died. The father is lodged in Amherst jail, awaiting his trial before the proper tribunal.

COLD FEET are always an evidence that the blood is encumbered with morbid humors, which not only render the circulation sluggish and unequal, but prevent a proper supply of the vital fluid to the extremities. Hence coldness of the hands and feet, accompanied with headache, giddiness and many other unpleasant complaints.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are one of the best preventives in the world against Cold Feet, because they not only cleanse the blood from those impurities which are the cause, but they impart an energy to the circulation which carries it with vigor to every part of the system; consequently the extremities, being properly supplied with the vital fluid, receive their due proportion of animal heat, and coldness of the feet, headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and other symptoms of a disordered circulation will be rapidly driven from the body.

For sale at the store of J. D. & E. D. Montanye, in Towanda; and by agents published in another column of this paper.

Caution.—As counterfeiters are abroad, avoid all stores of doubtful character, and be particular, in all cases, to ask for Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

REPORTER :

Wednesday, January 22, 1845.



REMOVAL.
The Office of the Bradford Reporter has been removed to Col. Means' Brick Store, (up stairs,) entrance on the North side.

Mail to Covington.

Our Western readers will be gratified to learn by the following letter from Hon. Geo. Fuller, that the mail route from Towanda to Covington is about to be resumed. This was an act of strict justice to the inhabitants of the West, and will relieve them from the embarrassment under which they labor. Hon. Mr. Fuller deserves credit for prompt manner in which he acted in the matter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1845.
FRIEND GOODRICH.—I notice in your paper a reference to the fact of the suspension of the mail from Towanda to Covington. I received some ten days since information touching that matter from Tioga county, and the arrangement is already made I suppose for resuming the transportation of the mail on that route. Mr. Husted of Covington has made a proposition which the department is understood to have accepted, and as soon as the arrangement is completed the mail will again be carried on that route.

Very respectfully,
Auditor General.

We insert the following communication with pleasure. We know the writer; and we know him to be one of the most fearless and unflinching democrats in the Commonwealth—one whose political opinions are worthy of regard; and who seldom mistakes public sentiment. And we may add that we know Mr. Strickland, the candidate proposed by Junius to fill the office of Auditor General. We say we know him. We know him to be an honest man. We believe the Commonwealth does not contain an individual, possessing more abundantly all the attributes constituting a first rate officer than Nimrod Strickland, and in our hearts would we rejoice to see him appointed.

[For the Bradford Reporter.]
MESSRS. EDITORS.—It is needless to say that the result of the late political campaign is a complete triumph of democracy. All who took part in that contest, know, with what bitterness it was conducted by our opponents, and how shamefully were the principles of party misrepresented. Public thieves and robbers were epithets unsparingly applied to democrats, by the small fry of the whig party, while the more generous and liberal were content to charge us with abusing public confidence and opposing popular will. The result, however, proved, what was always believed, "That those who do steal are the first to cry stop thief."

With a knowledge then, of the course of the Whig party, and the false charges made against us previous to the election, to deceive an unsuspecting people, what is the duty of the Governor elect in this State, as to the formation of his Cabinet? The people desire nothing more than a just adherence to the principles of honor and honesty on the part of public servants; and they now look to the coming Administration for the appointment of such men, who will in all their public acts show to the world, that there are yet in the "Old Keystone" citizens patriotic enough to save her from the blighting curse of repudiation.

Francis R. Shunk was elected because he was known to be honest.—Craft and cunning, the forerunners of dishonesty, never yet found a place in his bosom; and while with one voice the people accorded to him the familiar name of "honest Frank Shunk," they nevertheless regarded his election as a restoration of public faith and confidence. The duty then devolves upon him of making such selection as will redound to his praise, and that of the people of this Commonwealth. With this view of the case, Messrs. Editors, permit me through the columns of your excellent paper, to recommend Nimrod Strickland, the talented and enterprising Editor of the West-Chester Republican; for the office of Auditor General. A more worthy individual lives not in

the State; and I venture to predict, that in the length and breadth of this great Commonwealth, there is not to be found a Sentinel who has been more vigilant and energetic on the watch-tower of our political faith. Long, long has he contended against that fierce and uncompromising federalism, that upon the prostrate body of Antimasonry now raises its head in the shape of Whiggery. Let justice therefore be done to an honest and faithful servant—one that has contributed much—very much, indeed, to the triumphant success of those principles on which the democratic party is established. It is not because he is a violent political partizan, that I feel somewhat anxious about his appointment, but because I know, as does also every other person who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance, that he is just the man who would add weight and character to the administration. Strictly honest in all things—possessing a high reputation for business habits,—none could doubt, but that the duties, which would devolve upon him by his appointment to the office of Auditor General, would be discharged with due regard to the rights of the people and the interests of the Commonwealth.

JUNIAS.
THE UNDERDUNK CASE.—The True Sun says, that "in consequence of the apparent determination to oppose the acts of the late Convention, and to discredit the testimony of the respectable females who appeared at the trial, a second presentment has been talked of in a quarter, which gives the rumor probability. Without wishing to add to the difficulty of the case, we can only say, that circumstance have risen to make such a course possible, and our readers will, in a few days, see a pamphlet from the pen of a Presbyter of the Church, in which new charges are made, and with some feeling."

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN AMOS KENDALL'S CASE.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "This morning, Chief Justice Tanny delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Stockton & Stokes vs. Amos Kendall. The decision is in favor of Amos Kendall, who is now a free man. Mr. K. received the warmest congratulations of his friends."

LATER FROM THE ANTI-RENTERS.—**Capture of one of the Leaders.**—The Sheriff of Columbia county has succeeded in capturing one of the principal ringleaders of the disturbances in that county. His name is Walter Hutchins, and he is a man of considerable influence in his own neighborhood. Several attempts had been previously made to arrest him.

U. S. SENATOR.—The election for United States Senator from this State took place at Harrisburg on Tuesday 14th inst. DANIEL STURGEON was re-elected, receiving 72 votes; Cooper (Whig) 49; Scattering 10.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE with a host of legal advertisements have crowded almost everything of interest from our columns. Will our readers bear with us for another week when we will endeavor to make ample amends.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

E. Overton & H. Booth, respectfully inform the public that having recently formed a connection in business, they will promptly and punctually render their professional services in Agencies, Collections and respectfully solicit, as they hope they shall deserve, a liberal share of patronage. Office in Main street, a few doors south of the Episcopal church, where one or both will be found during all hours of business.
Towanda, Jan. 13, 1845.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

D. WILMOT & STEPHEN PIERCE, having formed a co-partnership for the practice of law in Bradford and the adjoining counties, will give prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to their charge. Their office will be found in Towanda, No. 2, "Brick Row," on the second floor, where one or the other may be found at all business hours.
Towanda, January 6, 1845.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

A GOOD assortment of school, classical and miscellaneous Books, also, a great variety of the cheap publications of the day—also a large assortment and great variety of Note, Letter, Cap and Wrapping Paper, for sale low for cash, wholesale or retail by
O. D. BARTLETT.
Towanda, Nov. 18, 1844.

NOTICE.
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber sometime in September last three stray calves. Two red heifer calves and one fine black steer calf the requested to prove property pay charges and take them away.
Nov. 9, 1844. CHANDLER-BRINK.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Ex. issued from the court of common pleas of Bradford county, to me directed, I shall expose to public sale at the house of Wm. Briggs in the Borough of Towanda, on Saturday the 18th day of January, next at one o'clock P. M., the following described piece or parcel of land situate in Troy township and bounded on the west by A. D. Spalding and Daniel Pierce; on the north by lands of Jere Adams, A. & C. Fitch & Co., E. C. Oliver and Antimasonry now raises its head in the shape of Whiggery. Let justice therefore be done to an honest and faithful servant—one that has contributed much—very much, indeed, to the triumphant success of those principles on which the democratic party is established. It is not because he is a violent political partizan, that I feel somewhat anxious about his appointment, but because I know, as does also every other person who has had the pleasure of his acquaintance, that he is just the man who would add weight and character to the administration. Strictly honest in all things—possessing a high reputation for business habits,—none could doubt, but that the duties, which would devolve upon him by his appointment to the office of Auditor General, would be discharged with due regard to the rights of the people and the interests of the Commonwealth.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of O. P. Ballard vs. Seely Mann.
ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situate in Monroe township bounded on the north by Timothy Alden; on the east by Eleazer Swartz and on the south by Ira C. Fowler dec'd; on the west by the Towanda creek. Containing about sixty-four acres all improved, one frame house 22 by 36 one frame barn and small orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of J. P. Kirby vs. G. H. Bull & A. L. L. ranner administrators of Jacob Amout dec'd.
ALSO—A piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Wells, bounded on the north by land of Caleb Lawrence; east by the public highway; south by lands of Oliver Beardsley, and west by land of Henry Burns. Containing fifty eight acres about twenty two acres improved a small framed house and small orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of E. C. Oliver vs. Joseph H. Beers.
ALSO—A lot of land situate in Canton township and bounded on the south by the Towanda creek; on the west by lands of O. P. Ballard on the north by Silas Smith and Charles Streetwell and on the east by Charles Stockwell. Containing seventy one and a half acres with about fifty acres improved with a framed house and framed barn and orchard thereon.

Seized and taken in execution at the suit of O. P. Ballard vs. Sullivan Hickok.
J. N. WESTON, Sheriff.
Towanda, December 16, 1844.
The above sales are postponed to Monday the 31st day of February, at the same place and time of day.
J. N. WESTON, Sheriff.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bradford County, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises of Wednesday, the 18th day of January, 1845, at one o'clock P. M., a certain lot of land situate in the borough of Towanda, bounded and described as follows: on the North by land of Wm. Mix; on the East by River street, on the West by land of John N. Weston, and on the South by a certain line leading from Main street to the aforesaid River street; said lot measuring 75 feet on River street and 112 feet on the said line, with a two story frame dwelling thereon.

Credit will be given for a portion of the purchase money. Attendance will be given to the subscriber at the time and place aforesaid, terms of sale more fully made known.
O. D. BARTLETT.
Towanda, December 16, 1844.

The above sale is adjourned to Thursday the 13th day of February next, at the house of Wm. Briggs, at 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. D. BARTLETT.

BROOMS, Pails and Looking Glasses.
W. H. BAIRD & CO.
September 7th. No. 3 Brick Row.

STOVE FOR SALE!

CONSTANTLY on hand a 2d. hand Stove for sale cheap at
BAIRD'S
No. 3 Brick Row.

ANNEXATION!

D. MONTANYE has annexed to his former stock of DRUGS and MEDICINES, a fresh supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

such as Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Saleratus, Starch, Raisins, Cavendish, Snuff and fine cut Tobacco, Macerley Snuff, Fish and Common Cigars, by the box or wholesale. Together with many other articles numerous to mention. Be sure and call on
Montanye's Drug & Grocery Store.
Towanda, Dec. 4, 1844.

Towanda Bridge Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the President and managers of said company held this 13th day of January, 1845, was unanimously resolved that all persons who have committed or may hereafter commit, shall have the privilege of drawing tolls, shall have the privilege of drawing stone and sand across said Bridge on their account, without paying any additional toll therefor.

That the said company are now ready to enter into communications with any persons for the privilege of crossing the bridge from the first of March 1846.

That the company continue to charge but one way to all persons crossing into or through with produce for market but with right of carrying passengers. That Morgan esq., and Daniel Brink be a committee to make out a list of names and rate of tolls and report the same to the board of directors and report the same to the board.

By order of the board,
M. C. MERCUR, Secretary.
Towanda, January 13, 1845.

FIRST CALL!

OF the subscriber to my old friends and public generally, who wish good bread, if they will fetch a gill of Water-Corn or Buckwheat to the old Overton which has been lately fitted up according to good work as can be done in the State, excepted. If you do not believe this, try, and I will prove it to your satisfaction short notice; only come, and you shall find.
Uister, December 16, 1844.

FURTHER APPROVED

At No. 3 Brick Row
THE subscribers have just received a lot of Cassimere, Broad cloth, tinct's. Also another large supply of the cotton goods of W. H. BAIRD & CO.
Nov. 18, 1844.

PATENT Mould and Dipped

sale at
MONTANYE'S DRUG STORE
MORRISON'S HYGIENIC
Nov. 18, 1844.